

an acknowledged leader in the civil rights struggle, until his tragic death in Memphis, TN, in 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr., made an extraordinary contribution to the evolving history of our Nation.

His courageous stands and unyielding belief in the tenet of nonviolence reawakened our Nation to the injustice and discrimination which continued to exist 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation and the enactment of the guarantees of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. President, Martin Luther King, Jr., dedicated his life to achieving equal treatment and enfranchisement for all Americans through nonviolent means, and a memorial in the Nation's Capital honoring Dr. King's tremendous contributions is long overdue. I want to again extend my thanks to all those who have worked so hard to bring this effort to fruition. Without their tireless efforts over the years, this important legislation would not have been enacted.●

HAROLD JINKS

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, Arkansas lost one of its treasures last week. Harold Jinks of Piggott, AR, whom Arkansans affectionately refer to as "Mr. Democrat," passed away at the age of 90.

If the term "yellow-dog Democrat" were in the dictionary, Harold Jinks would be listed as the definition. Though Harold Jinks studied to be a farmer in school, it was the study and practice of politics that sustained him throughout his life.

A friend to many Presidents and to every major Democratic officeholder in Arkansas, Harold Jinks brought enthusiasm into every room he entered. He admonished young people about their duty to vote and be involved in politics. To Harold, being a mere spectator in politics was a sin. You had a duty to be a player.

Active in his community and his church, Harold worked for many years at USDA and was at one time a special assistant to the regional director of the U.S. Postal Service.

Harold was southwest regional director for the Democratic National convention in 1957 and attended most conventions thereafter either as a delegate or strong advocate for the national ticket. He chaired the Arkansas Committee on Seniors for Carter-Mondale.

In retirement, if you could call it that with Harold, he authored books and founded the Senior Democrats of Arkansas and served as chairman of the Arkansas Joint Legislative Committee of the National Retired Teachers Association and AARP. He also found time to organize the Washington-based Buy American Action Coalition to promote the buying of American products.

He was a walking whirlwind of activity, and always at work promoting a cause or a candidate. A virtual ency-

clopedia, he enjoyed the history of politics as much as he did the campaigns.

Mr. President, Harold Jinks taught us all the importance of being involved in our Government. He chided us when he thought we were dragging our feet and applauded us when we were conscientious. He was loved by those of us in Arkansas who shared his passion for politics, and he will be missed by all who had the good fortune to know him and be touched by him and his infectious enthusiasm for the political process.

Betty and I extend our deepest sympathy to Harold's lovely and devoted wife, Wilma. We owe her our gratitude as well for sharing Harold with us.●

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. RONALD R. BLANCK

● Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, reaching the top of one's profession is perhaps the most rewarding experience any person can achieve in their career, and today, I pay tribute to a good friend, Lt. Gen. Ronald R. Blanck, who has reached the pinnacle of the Army's Medical Corps with his promotion to the position of Surgeon General of the Army.

When one thinks of military medicine, the image that comes to the minds of most people is that of an Army medic rushing to the aid of a fallen comrade. While there is probably no sight more comforting to a wounded soldier than a medic, Army medicine goes far beyond the soldiers who brave fire on battlefields in order to save lives. Included in the Army Medical Corps are doctors, nurses, and specialists of all kinds who serve in a sophisticated system of clinics, hospitals, and research facilities. No matter where they are stationed, soldiers have access to excellent care thanks to the efforts of the selfless men and women of the Medical Corps and the leadership provided by the Surgeon General of the Army.

As he packs his bags and leaves the Capital area for his new job at Fort Sam Houston, TX, General Blanck assumes this post with the praises of his patients, as well as his peers in both the Army and in the medical fields of the other services. Throughout his career as a doctor and Army officer, the new surgeon general has established a respected, and well-deserved, record for professionalism, leadership and, most importantly, compassionate care. Beginning with his initial assignment as a battalion surgeon in Vietnam to his tenure as the commander of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, General Blanck has repeatedly sought innovative and more efficient manners in which to treat patients, demonstrated an ability to find solutions to complex tasks, and been an advocate for research into treatment that will benefit soldiers. Without question, General Blanck brings an impressive set of credentials to the Army's top medical post.

Mr. President, as General Blanck assumes the responsibilities of being the principal medical advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Army, I am certain that he will approach his job with enthusiasm, seriousness, and with a commitment to excellence. I wish him continued success in his duties and commend him for the service he has rendered the Army and the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MABEL LEE BURROUGHS

● Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I today pay tribute to Mrs. Mabel Lee Burroughs, who recently passed away after leading a very long and rewarding life.

The region of South Carolina that stretches from just north of Charleston up to the North Carolina line, and only a few hundreds west—literally not much further than a stone's throw from the edge of the sand dunes—is known as the Grand Strand. This area has always been famous for having some of America's most beautiful beaches, and for years it has been one of the favored vacation destinations of people from around the world.

Much of the popularity of the Grand Strand can be attributed to the work and vision of the Burroughs family. The late James Burroughs, Mabel's husband, was a successful community and business leader who, along with a number of other individuals, became interested in the commercial potential of the Grand Strand as a resort area. In the years following World War II, these development pioneers were responsible for converting Myrtle Beach from a quiet and little known stretch of sun-kissed sand to an area that offers unlimited recreational opportunities for tourists and South Carolina residents. This tradition of entrepreneurial spirit and business success is being carried on by Egerton Burroughs, the son of Mabel and James, who is the developer of the successful and popular family attraction, Broadway on the Beach.

Without question, the late Mrs. Burroughs played an important role in her husband's business successes, and certainly served as a trusted adviser in his dealings. For almost 20 years she served as an account associate with the family-owned firm, Myrtle Beach Farms, as well as being an original trustee and secretary treasurer of the Burroughs Foundation, a philanthropic organization.

Mrs. Burroughs was more than a loyal wife, dedicated mother, and successful businesswoman, she was also a public spirited citizen who gave much of herself to the people of Myrtle Beach. Born in Loris, SC, which is just a short distance from the beach and is in the heart of my State's tobacco country, Mabel Burroughs learned at an early age the importance of community and working together. Throughout her life, Mrs. Burroughs was active in a number of causes that sought to make

our State a better place, and she approached these endeavors with enthusiasm and commitment. Additionally, she was a devoted Christian who gave freely of her time and was strongly involved in her church and parish.

Mr. President, with the death of Mabel Lee Burroughs, South Carolina has lost one of its most well known, well liked, and well respected daughters and business leaders. I join the entire Burroughs family in mourning this passing and extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Burroughs' sister, Ruby Lee Hughes; two sons, Egerton and Howard; and her two grandchildren.●

REPORT CONCERNING THE CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1996

● Mr. HELMS. I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention a report submitted by the Secretary of State on "The Settlement of Outstanding United States Claims to Confiscated Property in Cuba" as mandated by Public Law 104-114, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity [LIBERTAD] Act, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD. The report follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, September 27, 1996.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,
Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the provisions of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996, we are filing with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the report entitled the Settlement of Outstanding United States Claims to Confiscated Property in Cuba, required by Section 207 of the Act.

Copies of this document are also being filed with the House International Relations Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House Appropriations Committee.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions on this issue or on any other matter.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure: Section 207 report.

SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNITED STATES CLAIMS TO CONFISCATED PROPERTY IN CUBA
(Report to Congress Under Section 207 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996)

Section 207 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 requires the Secretary of State to "provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees containing an assessment of the property dispute question in Cuba." Pursuant to section 207(a), included in this report are the following areas of review:

An estimate of the number and amount of claims to property confiscated by the Cuban government that are held by United States nationals in addition to those claims certified under section 507 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, 22 U.S.C. 1643f;

An assessment of the significance of promptly resolving confiscated property claims to the revitalization of the Cuban economy;

A review and evaluation of technical and other assistance that the United States

could provide to help either a transition government in Cuba or a democratically elected government in Cuba establish mechanisms to resolve property questions;

An assessment of the role and types of support the United States could provide to help resolve claims to property confiscated by the Cuban government that are held by United States nationals who did not receive or qualify for certification under section 507 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949; and

An assessment of any areas requiring legislative review or action regarding the resolution of property claims in Cuba prior to a change of government in Cuba.

ESTIMATE OF CLAIMS

Under the Cuban Claims Program, established by Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended in 1964, 8,816 claims were filed with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC). In 1972, the FCSC completed its Cuban claims program and certified 5,911 claims against the Cuban Government. The value of these claims was originally \$1.8 billion, but is now estimated with interest to be approximately \$6 billion.

No systematic accounting has ever been done for claims of U.S. nationals in addition to those claims certified under the FCSC's Cuban Claims Program. Virtually all such claims are held by individuals and companies that were not U.S. nationals or entities at the time of the loss. Based on the approximately 1.5 million Cuban-Americans in the United States and the U.S. government's previous experience with claims resolution, we would estimate that there may be from 75,000 to 200,000 such claims. It is more difficult still to estimate the value of these claims, but it could run easily into the tens of billions of dollars.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROMPT RESOLUTION TO THE CUBAN ECONOMY

The prompt resolution of confiscated property claims is essential to the revitalization of the Cuban economy under a transition or democratic government. Cuba's recovery from decades of economic mismanagement will require the creation of a climate friendly to investment, and a clear commitment to property rights is indispensable for creating such a climate. Progress in resolving uncompensated claims will serve as a signal to new investors, foreign and domestic, that transition and democratic governments understand and respect the importance of private property.

It will also be particularly critical to clear up questions concerning title to commercial properties that play, or could play, major roles in Cuba's economy. Delays in doing so will almost certainly delay investment necessary to continue, restore and/or upgrade operations at commercial facilities. Delays of this kind would constitute serious setbacks to a new government's efforts to increase employment and restore the country's fiscal health.

Beyond building confidence in Cuba among potential new investors, the process of claims resolution, if carried out creatively and effectively, may itself generate investment in Cuba by the holders of claims. Negotiating a resolution of certified claims will be an important step. Holders of certified U.S. claims in Cuba include some of the United States' largest and most successful corporations, many of which may be interested in renewing their involvement in Cuba under the right conditions. Resolution of non-certified claims will also be important to attracting new investment.

While prompt resolution of property claims is essential, it will not be easy. Experience in other countries making the transi-

tion from Marxist to market economies has shown that resolution of most expropriation claims can take several years, even when governments move expeditiously to set up the proper mechanisms to do so. While they are engaged in these efforts, these new governments have also been faced with a myriad of other political and economic challenges. The United States' goal in these transitions has been—as it will be in Cuba—to help the new governments maintain stability, overcome these many challenges and firmly establish democratic governments and market economies. Within this broader context, and balancing objectives when necessary, prompt resolution of property claims is a priority for the U.S. government, both in order to protect the interests of U.S. claimants and to stimulate investment in a new Cuba.

ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR RESOLVING PROPERTY CLAIMS

Consistent with long-standing practice and international law, the United States would expect to assist U.S. nationals with claims against the Government of Cuba. One aspect of such assistance may be the negotiation of a lump-sum settlement of certified claims, as foreseen by the FCSC's Cuban Claims Program under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act. The timing of any such negotiation cannot be predicted now.

Resolution of non-certified property claims and disputes in Cuba could be facilitated by technical and other assistance from the U.S. government. Programs of this kind could assist officials of a transition or democratic Cuban government in the development of policy alternatives, formulation of legal and administrative mechanisms, public education campaigns and institution-building. Such assistance may enhance the government's ability to resolve claims and thereby improve claimants' prospects of obtaining compensation or restitution for confiscated property. Assistance in this area could include help in interpreting and evaluating the experience of other countries in resolving property issues, assessing the potential impact of various alternatives, and training officials in consensus-building processes in Cuba. In one instance, a U.S. technical adviser worked with a government's ministry of finance to develop a compensation program based on indemnification bonds.

American assistance would reflect the lessons learned from major property disputes with respect to governments in transition to democracy. Elements of a successful claims resolution strategy include:

Rapid establishment of a legal framework for property ownership.

An administrative process for claims resolution that is centralized, transparent and simple.

A credible and fair system for payment of compensation to legitimate prior owners where restitution is not provided.

Effective enforcement of both restitution and the payment of compensation from national treasury reserves.

U.S. assistance and support for resolving property claims might therefore include the following elements:

U.S. technical advisers could assist in the drafting of legislation and supporting regulations which are essential to creating a functioning compensation program. Some elements of a program might include establishing legal bases for arbitration mechanisms, creating financial instruments and other reforms to underpin compensation schemes, and suggesting property titling or registration reforms related to providing secure and transferable ownership rights of both claimants and individuals in Cuba.

U.S. experts could review for a democratic or transitional government in Cuba the institutional support required for resolving